Bedtime Story For The Little Ones

The loaf of bread must have gens out to have a roll in the grass with the onteress sun, because adding of them have for your dianer.

"No bread for dinner, ch!" spoke inde Wiggir. Well them are war inner, you know, Nurse Jane. Don't get funsed up ever a little thing like that. If go to the bakers for muching the father of all bread.

And, being a blind and don'the of br about the bains a blind and don't be don't be being a blind and don't be don't be been a blind and don't be don't be being a blind and don't be don't be being a blind and don't be don't be being a blind and don't be been a blind and be been a blind

HOROSCOPE

items and where he saw the feet in the draw pair of clavary by the finance of the work and the platform Newsyan highest used to the feet of spinishes.

It is shell be a favorable or saw that he platform which they are already to the feet of spinishes.

For HANCOK CLEBRATS

WITH BALL IN NEW HOTE

The Alleight of the same of the s

Years Ago Today From The Bernid of This Date, 1994.

TRAVELETTE By MIKSAH.

UNCLE WIGGHY AND THE BAKER.

By Howard R. Garlis.

THE DAME Special and is made big, givery eyes at the business of days, and other countries ruled by that proper is according to astrology. Mercury special for its countries of the special committee of the chamber of the special committee.

THE DAME IN THE

-USE-GLOBE MILLS

> The Big Piano House Jenkins Piano Co. 211 Texas St.

Beauty Chats By Edna Kent Forbes

Beauty of Little Things

tiny faulfa a woman may ennyer berself from a gawky creature into a persunage of grace and charm. After all, perfection of feature is rare and not as desirable nor as important

An otherwise beautiful woman will tup of a chair when she dines. But

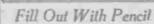


Daily Novelette Pa's Version of William Tell.

I Tell shot an apple off his non's hand. Now what the dickens did he shoot it off for, an' what did the aid put it on for, an' why did Mr. Tell shoot it off when he could of knocked

What dyah think I am, beht Just hold on a minute till I finish read-ing this paragraph, said Pa, but his mind must have wandered some for he held the Evening Breeze upside

held the Svening Breeze upside.
William Teil, Inomas, was a very
shot. He could shoot all the
hers off a chicken while it was
ling but he always awed the last
t for the chicken tasel.
Why, I've seen the time when Bill
instead of chopping down a trea,
ld shoet a gun right straight
set the lass of it as fast that the
sta made one clean cut and the
wands tail in about ten seconds?
ww. come off, Pr. Haw-haw! That's
time I cample yell. William Teil
i a bow and strow came I've ofseen his picture!"
Well, I' rou're so very must,
mas, what are yeu arking a poor
by like your innorant father anyg for? However, just to show
that I know what I am talking
ut. I'll continue. As I and bet. I'll continue.





What shall I draw for you? Draw from one to two and so on a the end.

Gives Self Away When He Stubbed Toe-Fined

New York, July 8.—John Plucker a German masquerading as a Hollander, stubbed his too while deliver-

Are the Packers Profiteers?

Plain Facts About the Meat Business

The Federal Trade Commission in its recent report on war profits, stated that the five large meat packers have been profiteering and that they have a monopoly of the market.

These conclusions, if fair and just, are matters of serious concern not only to those engaged in the meat packing business but to every other citizen of our country.

The figures given on profits are misleading and the statement that the packers have a monopoly is unsupported by the facts.

The packers mentioned in the report stand ready to prove their profits reasonable and necessary.

The meat business is one of the largest American industries. Any citizen who would familiarize himself with its details must be prepared for large totals.

The report states that the aggregate profits of four large packers were \$140,000,000 for the three war years.

This sum is compared with \$19,000,000 as the average annual profit for the three years before the war, making it appear that the war profit was \$121,000,000 greater than the pre-war profit.

This compares a three-year profit with a one-year profit—a manifestly unfair method of comparison. It is not only misleading, but the Federal Trade Commission apparently has made a mistake in the figures themselves.

The aggregate three-year profit of \$140,000,000 was earned on sales of over four and a half billion dollars. It means about three cents on each dollar of sales-or a mere fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Packers' profits are a negligible factor in prices of live stock and meats. No other large business is conducted upon such small margins of profit.

Furthermore—and this is very important—only a small portion of this profit has been paid in dividends. The balance has been put back into the businesses. It had to be, as you realize when you consider the problems the packers have had to solve—and solve quickly -during these war years.

To conduct this business in war times, with higher costs and the necessity of paying two or three times the former prices for live stock,

has required the use of two or three times the ordinary amount of working capital. The additional profit makes only a fair return on this, and as has been stated, the larger portion of the profits earned has been used to finance huge stocks of goods and to provide additions and improvements made necessary by the enormous demands of our army and navy and the Allies.

If you are a business man you will appreciate the significance of these facts. If you are unacquainted with business, talk this matter over with some business acquaintance—with your banker, say—and ask him to compare profits of the packing industry with those of any other large industry at the present time.

No evidence is offered by the Federal Trade Commission in support of the statement that the large packers have a monopoly. The Commission's own report shows the large number and importance of other packers.

The packers mentioned in the statement stand ready to prove to any fair minded person that they are in keen competition with each other, and that they have no power to manipulate prices.

If this were not true they would not dare to make this positive state-

Furthermore, government figures show that the five large packers mentioned in the report account for only about one-third of the meat business of the country.

They wish it were possible to interest you in the details of their business. Of how, for instance, they can sell dressed beef for less than the cost of the live animal, owing to utilization of by-products, and of the wonderful story of the methods of distribution throughout this broad land, as well as in other countries.

The five packers mentioned feel justified in co-operating with each other to the extent of together presenting this public statement.

They have been able to do a big job for your government in its time of need; they have met all war time demands promptly and completely and they are willing to trust their case to the fairmindedness of the American people with the facts before them.

> Armour and Company Cudahy Packing Co. Morris & Company Swift & Company Wilson & Company